## IMPORTANT FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Additional Particulars of the Battle at Cedar Mountain.

Desperate Bayonet Charges of the Union Infantry.

Gallant Conduct of Bayard's Cavalry.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE OF THE ARTILLETY

The Rebel Generals Win Jer and Trimble Kille

Slight Skirmishing with the Enemy on Su Aday.

Retreat of the Robels from Their Pesition.

Arrivo'l of Wounded and Prisoners at Washington,

The editor of the Star, who was on a visit to his family at Culpopper Court House at the time of the battle or Saturday lest, gives the following account of it, centain interest not mentioned in other accounts:-

On Freday morning last Gen. Pope, staff and escort apepper Court House, from his last encamp ent, eear Washington, the county seat of Rap k, having put the corps d'armee of Gen. Banks, en aped there, in motion, in the direction of Culpepper, and passing the encampment of Gen. Sigel, at Sperry-ville, twenty miles from Culpepper Court House, by the way. At Culpepper Court House Gen. Pope found Briga-dier General Crawford, with his brigade of Banks' corps d'arsace (previously Gen. Hatch's) and Gen. Bayard's brigade of McDowell's cavalry, the extreme advance of his army of Virginia; also Brigadier General Ricketts' di-vision of Major General McDowell's corps d'armes, tha had arrived two days before from Waterloo and Warren ton, McDowell himself being present, and in comme all the forces then there.

At noon on Friday Generals Pope and McDowell received elligence from the gallant Payard—who, with the two riments of his cavalry command doing duty imme diately under him, a New Jersey and a Pennsylvania regiment, had been in the saddie night and day guarding the Ranidan for a week, from the Raccoon ford down to fourteen miles below and south of the railroad-that enemy at daybreak had crossed the river, with two regiments of Louisiana infantry, two pieces of light in his pickets. Bayard retired slowly before them, his se of eight hundred tired out cavalry only, not being cient to hold the ground in front of such a force. He, rever, disputed it inch by moh with the enemy, and capturing about thirty rebel prisoners, in ing a major, a captain and two licutenants on his cat. His own loss was not over three men hear that he was publicly complimented his superior officer on the field on the day (Saturday) for the admirable manner in which eted his movement. He retired to the north and side of Robinson river, about eight miles from Cul r Court House, and there awaited a supporting

At neon of the same day General Pope, on learning these cis, instantly ordered General Crawford to march his ade to that end. In half an hour after receiving this r Crawford was on the march. As his brigade, the Pennsylvania and Fifth Connecticut and ten pieces pper Court House to the gay music of its splendid bands, its appearance was the the engage the enemy they would win a name to andor proved the correctness of their judgment. Crawfor ut seven miles from Culpapper Court House, im

stely in roar of the line of Bayard's cavalry. hortly after ordering Crawford, General Pope also or ed the rest of Banks' corps to move rapidly from zel river bridge, near Grislinsberg, nine miles from pepper Court House, where it had arrived the night

By eight o'clock P. M. the head of General Banks n was descried marching around the village to its de simation, which it reached before midnight. That point was immediately in the rear of Crawford. Major General wille, and by a forced march of twenty miles his advar eached the village by daylight.
Throughout Friday night and Saturday forenoon Bayar

ed skirmishing with the e emy's advance, until the latter, at two o'clock P. M., had progressed to within long rage of Crawford's artillery. At four P. M. the when a portion of that of General Banks came up and went into the action, there not being goom snough in the position occupied by our r bringing the whole of it into play. The con sending. Strees at the opening of the battle were apparently about a nate and more spart, the rebals showing the front uponsilanchier's Monnican, a sugar loaf eminence. disasted two miles to the was of the Orange and Alexan-dria Enfront at Mitchell's Station. Our front was on much lower ground, with Cedar run in our rear and amil woo led ridge behind that. Gradually, from four to six P. M., the rebels opene

to laying between the tronts of the two contending we, such most reding one being nearer to our positi aboverns. Thus they played a cross fire from both sar ell en a lirect front one, upon our troops, in us in line for the conflict. So annoying was a will at attempts were made to take the rice starrest at hand by charges. Thus weaking two of the robel guns, with no loss to speak of. Sinesequently, at six P. M., in pursuance of orders, portly basef Augur's and Williams' divisions of infantry, include. McGrawlord's and Gordon's brigades, made three most desp texte hayonet charges upon the rebel arthiery. They we Wi, however, each time received by very heavy infat try fire, slaughtering them fearfully. That they should he parsovered to make three successive charges, in the . See of such a deadly the from se superior numbers, co. wested in woods, in really the wonor the war. These thanges developed the fact that

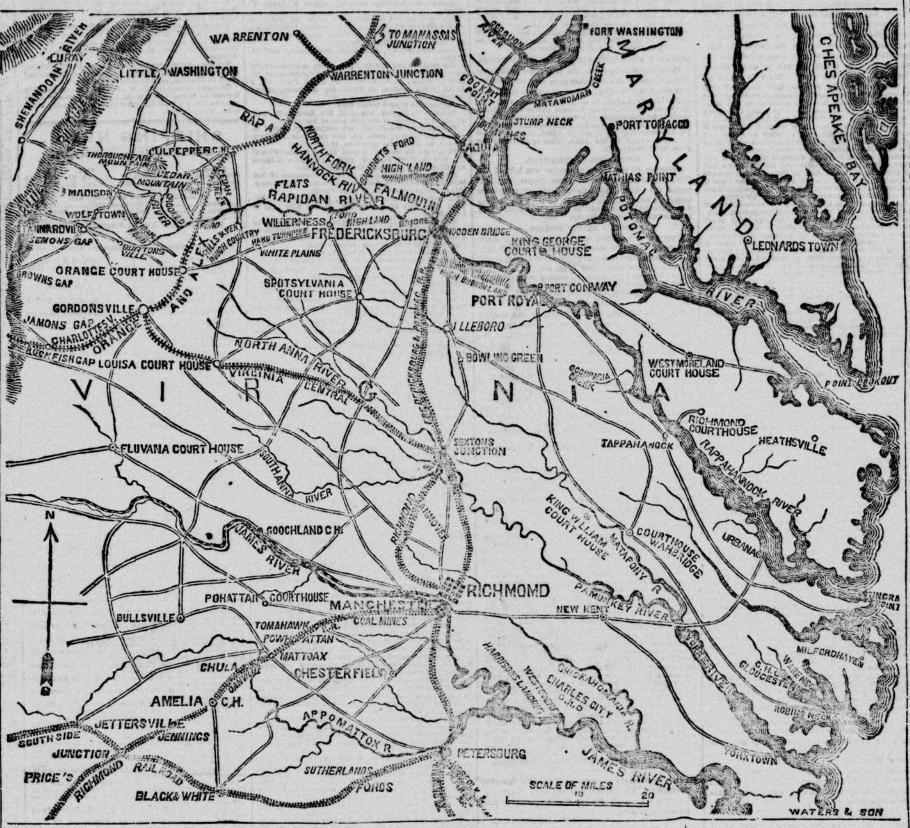
he enemy actually on "sge! greatly communicated our forces, about seven thouse. It action.

Being their informed of the jocation of the main body of the rebel infantry, our artiflery played and haven with thom, drivings decimated regiment their regiment back but the shorter after regiment back into the shelter of the dense forest, to have their place to stantly excepted by freeh regiments, to be decirated by the same way. and Trimble. The arm of the serious was torn off by a chall, and so deat very shortly afterw. "ds from the flow of blood, and Trimble was knocked dend from his horse

by the explication of a shell.

Having put the forces of MoDowe I and Signific in rapid motion for the field of action, General Pope, with his

The Coun'cry Now Occupied by General Pope---The Scene of Recent Operations.



staff, accompanied by General McDowell and his staff, to the front. As they passed Rickette' division, and the head of Sigel's army corps, that lined the road for the whole six miles, each regiment halted for the instant, wheeled into line, and gave General Pope three cheers and a tiger, and then wheeling again into marching column, pushed forward with signal engerness for the

troops of ours than were under Banks, those of Ricketts could not get into actual action before night came on, which for some hours prevented further fighting. In the course of the engagement our forces engaged had retired per le from the position in which they commence the battle at four o'clock P. M., the rebels advance slowly as we receded before them. This movement or the part of General Banks, netwithstanding his heavy loss and the overwhelming force opposed to him, was as regularly conducted as though he was executing an evoludeed, of any other—showed the white feather, nor did a man even straggle to the rear to the distance of more han half a mile, where stood a provest guard of Ricketts' corps, bayonet in hand, to check any, if there hould be, disposed to skulk off the field. Handreds of our wounded passed up, limping or being carried to them retaining consciousness aid we alscover aught but the most undaunted eagerness to proscente the engage-

of which, at midnight, a discharge from one of our bat-tories brought on a renewal of the engagement for two the course of which ench side is believed to have jost two or three hundred more in killed and wounded. By a cavalry charge, after midnight, of the enemy, Generals Pope and Mcliowell and their respective staffs, were within an inch of being killed or ridden down. They had dismounted in the front to rest a few minutes from the saddle, when the enemy's cavalry made so sudden a dash upon them that they had barely time to mount and get quickly out of the way. In so doing they were mistaken by a com-We heard, after leaving the field, that two of General part of the engagement, but were then without any means of verliying the fact.

Our loss of regimental and company officers was very heavy. Among those killed were Colonei Crane, of the Third Wisconsin; Major Savage, and Captains Abbott, Russell and Gooding, and Lieutenant Browning, of the Second Messachusetts. Colonel Dennelly of the Farty sixth Pennsylvania, was, we fear, mortally wounded Ohio, are also very badry wounded. Captain Robert W. Clarke, of the First District regiment, seceived a ground in the foot. General Augur received a Minie ball in his back, as he was in front of his division terraing in his saddle to cheer it on. General Geory is worneed in the arm so that he will likely lose it, and General Prince is

On Saturday evening, as Gen. Augur was being carried past ns back to the hospital, it was thought his wound vas mortal; but, on surgical examination, it was found to be a severe but not a dangerous wound, we rejoice to

at six P. M. yesterday seven hundred and fifty of ou wounded had reached Culpepper Court House by ambu, lance. Every church and other suitable building in the village, including private houses, was filled with them. The citizens, male and female-those of secassion pro clivities even throwing them aside for the time beingthem every accommodation and assistance in their power

It upset in a dich, and as it could not be righted by those in charge of it, was abandoned. course of the engagement, and it was from priseners that

as correctly as possible on the subject.

At six o'clock in the evening, as before remarked, seven hundred and fitty had been brought to Calpepper Court se, and there were then at least two hundred remain. ing in the two or three houses in the rear of the field oc don of the lines of General Banks' corps in the rear of the nts that had come up, as explained abo was found that his loss had been by no means as great was thought at dark on the previous day.

o them.
At daybreak yesterday morning the sharpshooters the enemy were found precisely where their front was at the close of Saturda y's battle, and skirmishing with ours immediately commenced. Their forces had, however disappeared from sight. At sunrise a rebel brigade supported by artillery, emerged from the woods in front, and just as they got into line of battle Gen. Milroy opened on them with his battery of Wiard guns, which seemed to sweep off an entire company or two, the respinstantly taking to their heels for the cover or the woods. Shortly afterwards General Bayard, who continued, as be fore, in the extreme front, scouting to the right and let with his cavalry, reported them filling in force in bet those directions, as though aiming to flank us on both sides. General Pope manediately despatched Tower's division of McDowell's corps to follow, watch and confront them on the right, and a division of Sige's corps Car mee-whose we did not learn- to do the same for the moving on the left. General Bayard, with two regiment of his cavalry brigade, from New Jersey m Pennsylvania, was thrown in advance of Tower, and the gallant and efficient Colonel Dutlie, of Bayard's command, with his ewn Rhode Island and the First Mair avairy, was thrown in the advance of our division of observation on the left.

ports from these forces that the purpose of the enemy could burdly be flank movements. For two P. M. the impression became general at General . Pope's head quarters on the field, that instead of seeking thus to renew the engagement, the rebels were either seeking

Since we reached Washington General Pope has teleernshed here that the engagement was not renewed yester day afternoon; that the enemy have relied to a position we rated back, and that he advanced his own army the morning to that lately held by the enemy.

We omitted to state above that the prisoners say that

the rebels commenced the fight with ten thousand men General Ewek in command, who were reinforced to Jackson with five thousand more before sex o'clock P. M. the balance of Jackson's army getting up early in th night. They claim their combined force to be from fifty

to sixty the mand strong.

By a break in the telegraph the reception of General Pope's order to General King to join him with his admirable division was delayed twenty-four hours. He how ever started his advance from the vicinity of Fredericks o'clock yesterday morning had reached kilk Run ford so he is doubtless up with the main army by thi hour. From our own knowledge of the situation sortant addition to his fine army has already th 'en advantage of by Major General Pope, and that no is aga a in motion towards Gordensville. His men all be lieve bim irresistible, and feel certain that signal victory will a tiend his movements at their head, as on all pre-vious a casions when at the head of his Western army. P. g .- We lost a single piece of artillery, one of Best's

We regret a ur inability to call public attention to the services of all the gallant Union officers and men todividually engaged in this important battle. One and all per-formed their whole, buty most satisfactorily. We may, signally throughout the . ugagement by Brigadier General Roberts, General Pope's chi of cavairy, assigned to him as his sevies upon the field. He was seen everywhere

by turns, assisting in arranging and superintending the movements of the troops, and encouraging them to the manifestation of the remarkable tone they preserved

Additional Details of the Battle.

CULPRITER, Va., August 11, 1862. side of the Rapidan, Major General Pope sent forward two army corps, commanded by General Banks, to hold them At daylight this morning it was discovered that th

visible. They also held a range of elevations and ravine

westward of the mountain.

An elevated spot, a mile and a half from the mountain and a mile long east and west, was selected by Ge Banks as the best place to receive their attack.

The forenoon was spent by the enemy in manthey only occasionally showing themselves.

At three o'clock in the afternoon a battery on front, at a mile and a half range, opened on us, and their infantry drove in our pickets in the woods on our right

Afterwards, hattery after battery was unmasked or the mountain sloyes and on every hill, making a crescent of butteries of nearly three miles, commanding our own Our batteries were exposed to cross fires and fla

free of every point

robels opened an enflicte battery on our right.

General Banks here gave orders to cause firing and The daty was assigned to Crawford's brigade, of Wilms decision, and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania regi-

heli metala and was a thicket of shrub oak, and be with Tennsylvania regiment could reach . The rest of the brigade was quickly se barquently the cest of General Wil figure and the second Accounts community; but the brigades of the reduces a new count at every point.

but one in a thick set wood, with a rawine on our real seal is nearly all the enemy's minntry had been entered a during the shelling, after securing themselves from the real or by expelling our pickets.

This was probably use of the hardest contacted fight n Virginia, be long a til dark, when our forces retired enemy's guns, which was a in an advantageous position

The enemy's loss was certainly prester than offes, as their dense columns were nequently riddled by our artilleriefs.
We took many prisoners.

Since our correspondent left the field large reinforcements force reached there and for an hour shots have Seen exchanged.

Accounts from Colpepper represent See enemy's cate

cavniry and artillery, as not exceeding 7,000. The number of United States sold or wounded is large but the wounds are generally elight. The number of illed is small.
On Saturday night the teamsters lit their fires

mated force engaged at 20,000, and our own, exclusive or

musing the enemy to shell our new pesition for two hours with considerable effect.

front; but the Indications were that they were reinferced on Saturday night, and were attempting to flank our Nothing has as yet been heard from General Buferd at

Madison Court House.

The enemy this morning sent in a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead. This shows that, with all their superiority of numbers, they were too badly cut up to maintain their position, and that their falling back ve engaged in bringing on our wounded from the field, and

The following despatch was sent to Mr. John D. Jones, of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of this city:
Lieutenant Jayne is wounded and presoner. Sergeant
Walters and Private Marvin are killed. No others from
Cold Spring. Eight wounded.

Lieutenant Liewellyn F. Haskell, aid to General Prince, and sen of Mr. Haskell, the proprietor of Liewellyn Park, of Orango, New Jorsey, was wounded in the thigh during the battle.

Arrival of Wounded at Washington. During last night trains arrived from Culpepper, bring-ing a number of officers wounded in the late battle and skirmishes in that vicinity.

They are mostly wounded in the arms and legs, al-

though one or two were more seriously injured in other parts of the body, one of them having received no less on the arrival of the trains, and the sufferers were

Safety of Drs. Vordquist and Whitney. BALTIMORE, August 11, 1862. Dr. Vordquist of the Ninth New York, and Dr. A. W

Whitney, of Thirteenth Massachusetts, reported wound Mountain, are both unburt. The HERALD reporter had the names upon his list, but simply for reference to ano

General Pope's Operations.

past few days have been full of interest. On the 1st of the present month Brigadier General Crawford, com manding the cavalry Colpoper Court House, made a dush down the line of rail, and and attacked the rebels at dash down the line of rail-rad and attacked the rebeis at and hoar Grange Court House, driving them not only into that place, but through it, taking possession of the town in the name of the Union. On this occasion over fifty rollols were taken prisoners, including field and line officers. Several minor movements and been previously nade, and others of a similar character, have since beer per oraged, until, on the 7th, deneral Gibbon, with his selected band, returned to Frederick burg from a reconnotering expedition, during which he destroyed Frede ick Hulf station and out up the Virginia Central Railron several miles from Gordonsville. This railroad had al-Fope, and each time these breaks occur, al-though they may be repaired quickly, still they help to delay and impede the passage tween the Union pickets and a body of rebel cavalry as a place called Wolftewn, some eight or ten miles from Madisen Court House, on the Stannardsville road. The rebels were at this time driven across the Rapillan with some ng his head-junt ters hearer to Richmond, took up his ent severe engagement took place, the progress of which wo give in tall in another portion of this paper. Thus, in military expeditions, several minor movements and a

Among the list of officers wounded we notice the names of Generals Geary and Augur, of the Union army, and Generals Lackson, Eaxton and Winder, of the rebel forces. We append short sketches of these men. SKUTCH OF GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

Brigadier General J. W. Genry, who is reported seriously wounded, has figured entensively in recent national events. He commanded the Second regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in Mexico, and was noted for the great firmness and the rigid discipline to which he sub-jected his men. When he first went to the war in that berts' regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and at the battle of Chepultopec, where he hold chief command of his ato the terrido battle fought at the de Belen gate just previous to the cipture of the city of Moxico. For his gallantry on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of colonel, his commission bearing date Novem 1847. He received special mention at Carro Gordo After the war, in 1818, he lived in San Francisco, of

which place he was appointed Postmaster, and was after-wards elected the first Mayor of the city, holding his office for two or three terms prior to the organization of ce Committee. He was next appointed Governor of Kansas under the Buchanan regims, and after his recall settled at Greenbury, Westmoreland county, Pa., in the Congressional district of John Covode. He was a leading agriculturist for the greater part of his li'e, and always an administration democrat, supporting in the recent elections O. Foster for Governor and John Breckinridge. His adventurous disposition could not emain contented on the breaking out of this war, and he left a young and be utiful wife to go to Philadelphia and Many of his old Mexican followers flocked to him standard from all parts of the State, and he had the argest regiment, we believe, in the United States service. They were splendidly equipped, and armed with En-deld rifles and sabre bayonets. The gallantry and dash of his Pennsylvanians have been remarkable since they took the field, and have brought glory upon themselves while hey gave credit to their commander. On the 25th of April, 1802, Colonel Geary was appointed a brigadie general of volunteers, with charge of the district of the Piedmont. General Geary is a tall, powerful man, and his bravery has long made him prominent in the military

SKETCH OF GENERAL AUGUR. Brigadler General Christopher Colon Augur, reported sounded, is a native of New York, but was appointed to establishment as a cacet in 1839, and is, consequently, about forty years of ago. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1843, standing No. 16 in the same class with Generals Franklin, Grant, Raynolds, Quinby, Peck, Revnoids, French. Hamilton, Steele, Judah, and others in the Union fervice; and Ripley, Hirdes and others, now he entered the United States army as a bravet second lieutenant of the Second United States infancry, and on the 12th of September, 1845, received his commission of second Beatenant of the Fourth United States infantry. On the 16th of February, 1847, he was further proa first Heutenancy of his regiment, and during the same year served in Mexico as an aid-de-camp to Brigadier General Hopping. In 1848 he was attached to the staff of Brigadier General Cushing, also in the capacity of an aid de-camp. He was promoted to a captainty on the lat of August, 1852, and was distinguished in neveral severe conflicts with the Indians near Rogue river, in Ore, gon, in 1856. In the Army Registers for 1859, 1860 and 1861, his name stands third on the list of captains of the Fourth United States infantry, and number forty-five on the list of intantry captains in the army. He also held an important position at West Point about this time. On the 14th of May, 1861, he was promoted to be the first major of one of the new regiments of United States troops, better known as the Thirteenth regiment of United States infantry. In the last Army Register his lineal rank in the army as a major stants at number eleven. On the 12th of November he was con a brigadic: general of volunteers, and ordered to report to General McClellan. His first headquarters were located at Upton's Hill, Virginia, and his command has ever ale been attached to the Army of the Potomac, either under General McClellan or General McDowell. His advance Fredericksburg was a good beginning of his military car reer as a general, and be has, so far, borne out the credit gained on that occasion. His recent movements have been good, although not so prominently marked as these ove rep reed. His wound is not considered dange SKITTH OF THE REBEL GENERAL WINDER.

General John H. Winder was formerly connect the United stores semy having resigned on the 27th of April, 1861, and ficken service with the rebels. He is a ative of Maryland, and entered the Mahtary Academy at West Point as a cadet frem that State in August, 1814. obers. He entered the army on the lat of July, 1820; as second limitement of artiflery, and was transferred to the rifles on the 23d of the following October. He was retained as second lieutenant of the Fourth artiflery in the reorganization of the army in June, 1821, and was transferred to the Third artillery on the 16th of the folbut was reappointed second lieutenant of the First artillery on the 21 of April, 1827. From November 22, 1827, to September 21, 1828, he was Assistant Instru Infantry Tactics at the Military Academy, and on the 30th He was regimental adjutant from 1835 to 1840. On the and gained his brevet as major for gallant and me terious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cheru He was further brevetted lieutenant colonel for gallans and meritorious conduct on entering the city of dating from September 14, 1847. At the begin 1861 he was promoted to a majority of the lery, and shortly after resigned, as above stated. He was made a brigadier general in the rebel army, a of the city of Richmon very tyrannical in his dealings.

The Regulars Engaged in the Battle The following regular troops participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain on the 9th instant, full particulars of

Computies A and D, Eighth infantry (ohi army). Companies A, B, C and D, second battalion, Twelfth to

Company F, Fourth stillery.

Company F, Fourth stillery.

The six companies of the Eighth and Twelfth were recruited in this and the neighboring States, and were organized at Fort Hamilton, which post they left a few weeks ago. They consist almost entirely of recruits, the few old soldiers in them being non-commissioned office.
The valor and discipline they displayed during the des The valor and discipline they useful not only great rate fighting at Codar Mountain reflect not only great honor upon themselves, but great credit upon the who organized, disciplined and led them into battle. The following brief sketches of three of their off

who have been wounded, may not be without interest especially as these efficers have not been noticed before. CAPTAIN PITCHER, EIGHTH INPANTRY.

Captain Thomas G. Pitcher, who commanded the six companies of infantry specified above, is the senior cap-tain in the Eighth infantry, and stands eighteenth on the plus of captains in the line of promotion. He is a native of Indiana, and was appointed from that State to a brever second heutenancy in the Fifth infantry July 1, 1845, having just previously graduated at the West Point Mills tary Academy. From the Fifth infantry be was seen transferred to the Eighth, and went with this regiment to Mexico, where he served with distinction, and was brevetted on the 20th of August, 1847. Since the Mexico can war he has been with his regiment in nearly all parts of the wild country "out West," and has held many important commands. His commissions as first beutenant and captain (of Company I) bear dates of June 26, 1849 and October 19, 1858, respectively-thus showing the he was a first lieutenant nearly ten years, was a little was of promotion. After the greater part of the Eighth was captured in Texas, last year, Captain Pitcher was ordered to Fort Hamilton, to superintend the reorganization of the regiment, and was there on duty about ten mouths. In the battle of Cedar Mountain the Captain led the battailou into action, and, though severely rounded in the knee by a musket shot, he nobly stood has ground until the fight was onded.

CAPTAIN QUIMBY, TWELFTH INPANTRY. received a captain's commission, from civil life, on the organization of the new regiments in May, 1831. It commands Company E, of the second battalion, Twelfth intendry. So far as we know, this is his first appearance on the battle netd, having been engaged in recruit

LIEUTENANT NOBLE, EIGHTH INPANTRY.

Lieutenant sieury B. Noble is a graduate of West Poins and entered the army on the 6th of May, 1861, as second Heutemant in the Eighth infantry, being appointed from cer. It is not stated whether his wound is slight or a from active service, as the army was never more in wa

of efficient subaltern officers that it is now, Arrival of Prisoners at Washington. Way moved, lugger 11, 1862.
About two hundred prismers, among whom are man

thise captured in the bastle of claughter's Moustain They report a territe tom of into in the late bettle CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGES